

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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## Is This An Opening Attack?

THAT the national guard has collapsed, and the regular army failed is the opinion of The Nation, which also takes the ground that the regular army regiments station in Hawaii and other overseas departments are being "wasted." Inasmuch as this is the first statement by any publication of national prominence to attack the idea of a strong garrison for the land defense of Hawaii, the editorial opinion of The Nation on this subject is republished herewith in full:

What the Nation pointed out weeks ago is now universally admitted: the national guard has collapsed as a result of its service in Texas. Wherever the troops have returned the story is the same. What is happening in Illinois is clearly illustrated by the reenlistments in three Illinois regiments totalling from 2,750 to 3,000 men, who were supposed to take the federal oath for reenlistment under the Hay Act for a period of six years. In the First Infantry, fifty officers and 176 men swore in; in the Second, forty-nine officers and 325 men, and in the Third Infantry, fifty-three officers and 341 men. The rest felt that in justice to those dependent upon them they could not risk further overseas service.

With the facts thus granted, what is to be done? The senators and representatives who have just arrived in Washington are utterly at sea. Senator La Follette reports that his daily attacks upon the whole preparedness idea were applauded more than anything else during his campaign for reelection. Senator Borah has already introduced a bill repealing all of the Hay Act relating to the militia. But beyond that—what?

Superficial thinkers and our professional militarists are saying that this means universal service—without, of course, considering either the financial or social cost, or the fact that this would make over the United States into a nation in which militarism dominated everything else. Many newspapers are putting forth this idea; those that do not, confess themselves at a loss as to our legislators, to make really constructive suggestions. They are baffled not only by the problem of the militia, but also by the total failure to get men to enlist in the regulars. Secretary Baker's report shows that the increase in the army is so slight as to be negligible.

Obviously, the first thing to do is not to do anything hastily. With this example of the results of quick legislation under great pressure before us, congress should do now what it should have done a year ago: take plenty of time to consider the whole situation, to sound public sentiment—real public sentiment and not that manufactured by defence leagues and paid press agents—and above all else to begin by reorganizing and reconstituting the present inefficient regular army. The Nation insisted last winter that no real preparedness could come out of the Hay law, because it was merely building a superstructure upon a rotten foundation. For that we were ridiculed and abused and accused of insulting the army. We reiterate every charge that we made at that time, and we insist that until the regular army itself can be made one hundred per cent. efficient, it is useless to talk of adding more men.

To this end the first step would be a rigid investigation of the army as at present constituted and administered, if only to cut out the enormous waste of funds, and to bring about the introduction of business methods and ordinary, every-day military efficiency; some system by which men shall be held responsible for the effectiveness with which they work.

Today no army officer is ever punished for failures for which he would be discharged from any ordinary clerkship. No colonel is ever punished no matter how un military his regiment may be. The whitewashing of the Thirtieth Cavalry at Columbus proves that.

Granting that because of our prosperity no worse time to induce men to enlist could have come to pass, the fact remains that there is still something radically wrong with the army when it can enroll in the face of our Mexican troubles and all the preparedness excitement only 2,667 men in October, 1916, as against 2,466 in October, 1915, and 3,493 in October, 1914. This year much more money was spent on the recruiting service and far greater efforts were made by additional stations, liberal advertising, motion pictures, etc. At the same time the Marine Corps, militarily far more efficient than the army and offering about the same rates of pay, is able to keep its ranks full. What the army needs is to be turned into a training school out of which men can get something more than military drill. More than one army officer believes that in this day of killing by machines the army should trade trades to a vastly greater extent than now. Increased pay there will doubtless have to be.

Here, in the reorganization of the regulars, is our first constructive task. Another is the strengthening of the home army itself by bringing from abroad regiments now stationed overseas, whose position frequently suggests considerations other than purely military. Why should regular regiments be wasted in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska? Hawaii can be defended only by the fleet; if the fleet is defeated, the islands are bound to be cut off. Had the cavalry and infantry regiments now there and in the Philippines and at Panama—where there are the best coast defenses we have—been withdrawn and put into Texas, the necessity of calling on the whole of the national guard would never have arisen—always provided that the Mexican border had been efficiently patrolled, as a competent police force or constabulary would have patrolled it.

Again, in the development of a constabulary as efficient as that in Pennsylvania or the Philippine Islands another possibility of real constructive legislation both for congress and for the several States. With a constabulary at hand for ordinary breaches of the peace or mob-violence one bar to enlistment in the militia would be removed. But first and foremost should be the restoration of the national guard to its former position as a purely State organization. It can still be made a vastly more effective body than it ever was if the spectre of federal control passes; the steady growth in efficiency of the New York and Massachusetts troops proves that. The difficulty was that when the preparedness mania was yielded to we would not wait for the slow processes of reorganization to continue. We had to have a second line in service within thirty days.

Now, many think that we can get that reserve and a fighting force within thirty days if only we turn to conscription. It took 115 years to bring the German army up to its present efficiency, but that we overlook. Fortunately, there are plenty of signs besides Senator La Follette's and Mr. Bryan's testimony that the American people do not wish to be stampeded into militarism. But plainly the military problem that confronts Washington is one to challenge constructive statesmanship of the highest order.

The Nation has many times during the Wilson administration expressed views that later developments have shown to be those of the President. For this reason, if for no other, the onslaught of that publication upon the regular army deserves some consideration. The many who oppose the doctrine of universal, compulsory military service—some from one motive, some from another, frequently widely divergent—will probably form a united front against the Chamberlain

Bill now before congress, and oppose that and all other like legislation bitterly.

Some of the opinions expressed by The Nation will be regarded here as extraordinary, but the fact that they are expressed indicates that they are widely held, or soon will be.

## Filipino Guardsmen

THAT there should be a degree of satisfaction in the latest decision of the federal district court that closes the door of American citizenship to Filipinos is natural, considering that there are eighteen thousand Filipinos in the Territory, at least ten thousand of whom could fulfil the general requirements of the naturalization court. But that there are those who are opposed to the presence of the Filipinos in the national guard, or opposed to legislation enabling the Filipinos to remain in the guard, despite their lack of complete American citizenship, is surprising. Those who announce such opposition fail to show themselves as friends of the militia, an establishment which in every way reflects credit upon Hawaii.

The decision of Judge Vaughan, unless some move be made to counteract it legislatively, will result in wiping out one-fifth, at least, of the infantry strength of the guard, while the general effect upon that organization will be much further reaching. Some of the regiments, if not all of them, will be depleted to such an extent if the Filipinos must leave that their regimental status will be endangered. Below regulation strength they will not be officially recognized by the war department as regiments and without that recognition there will be neither federal pay for the men nor money for the regimental upkeep. Instead of each island having its own regiment, we may have to go back to the old plan, whereby regiments were divided, some companies on one island, some on another.

To be frank about it, the Filipino recruits on the various islands have enabled the Hawaiian Brigade to come into being. The Hawaiians have not volunteered in sufficient numbers to bring this about, while the haoles have not been able to keep intact more than three companies in all. The war department favors the enlistment of Filipinos—or did, so long as the decision of Judge Clemons stood as the precedent—and the local national guard headquarters favored such enlistments, the Filipinos having shown themselves eager recruits and willing soldiers.

The naval regulations now permit the enlistment of Filipinos in the navy; the army regulations now permit the enlistment of Filipinos under the flag in the constabulary and scouts, both American organizations. No precedents would be broken by so legislating that they could remain in the national guard of these islands.

To make such an exception in their favor would not be to throw down the bars to aliens. A Filipino is, speaking broadly, not an alien. He is a citizen of a country over which flies the Stars and Stripes, and to that flag today he owes and pays allegiance. The immigration law does not look upon him as an alien, why should the law governing enlistment in the militia?

There is reason to believe that a suggestion from here regarding the matter would secure the war department's approval of a bill in congress permitting Filipinos in Hawaii to be enlisted under the terms of the new federal oath.

About the only good reason why the local legislature should not amend its Militia Act would be that the members do not approve of the presence in the ranks of the guard of Filipino members, and there is no good reason why that approval should be withheld so long as the "American" citizens of the Territory cannot supply from amongst themselves the men to keep the national guard regiments up to war department requirement strength.

It is quite remarkable that Hawaii's Governor should be so tender-hearted towards convicted criminals and still regard homesteads as beyond the pale. Rob a bank, forge, commit arson, deadly assaults, homicide or rape—and the Governor will pardon or parole—but with small farmers it is different, turn the pesky critters.

It is reported that Governor Pinkham is to become Ocampo's sponsor in an appeal to a higher court in regard to his application for citizenship. Before the Governor gets too deep into the matter, however, he wants to make himself sure that Ocampo is fit for citizenship, irrespective of his Filipino blood.

As soon as someone in Hawaii breaks a law someone else arises to denounce the law and explain why it should be disregarded. The majesty of the law can always be upheld, of course, by fining the driver of a pake swill wagon who disregards the rules of the road.

Our Delegate is on the job this time, all right. It is his plan, if the navy department does not rise to the occasion of its own accord and name a warship "Hawaii," to have a law passed and make Mr. Josephus do the right thing.

E. B. Bridgewater is now editor of the Hawaii Post, which accounts for the improvement in that publication. Mr. Wake, who did not approve of the "Honolulu style" of journalism, has gone back to milking cows.

Automobile tires are to go up fifteen per cent. Another argument for good roads in Hawaii.

## BREVITIES

(From Wednesday Advertiser)  
Albin Blom took the oath of office yesterday as second clerk in Judge Coke's division of the local circuit court.

Joseph Leal, boys' probation officer, has in his charge at the detention home two orphaned Spanish boys who are looking for homes.

The enrollment at the opening of the government schools yesterday is believed to have reached 32,500, according to estimates given out in the office of the board of education.

The collections of the Honolulu water department during the year just ended exceeded those for the year previous by \$17,940.29. For 1916 the total was \$207,028.97 and for 1915, \$189,079.68.

Rev. Father Victorinus Chasen of the Catholic Cathedral performing the service, Manuel Silva and Miss Anna Luque were married last Sunday, the witnesses being Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Curtis.

Funeral service for the late Mrs. Cecelia Nelson Arnold were held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in Williams' undertaking parlors. The remains of the deceased were interred in Nuanu cemetery.

The territorial schools began the second term of the school year yesterday, with an enrollment greater than ever before. St. Louis College, Oahu College and the Catholic Sisters' schools of Port Street and Kaimuki will open next Monday morning.

The trial jurors have been summoned to meet in the federal court at ten o'clock this morning, there being three Chinese opium cases on the calendar for trial. It is likely, however, that a special venire will be ordered, in which case the trials will be continued to tomorrow.

To provide for the absence of the chairman from the Territory, the public utilities commission yesterday adopted a resolution directing public utility corporations to address all communications in the name of the commission instead of to the chairman of the commission. The resolution was offered by Commissioner Gaden.

From December 9, when he took office, until December 31, last, Judge Cook granted twenty-one divorces and denied two, making a total of twenty-three cases heard. The grounds for divorce were: statutory offense of husband, one; cruelty of husband, six; desertion of husband, four; desertion of wife, seven, and nonsupport, five.

(From Thursday Advertiser)  
Owing to the suicide of H. Miyake his petition for a writ of habeas corpus has been dismissed in the federal court. Miyake was to have been deported to Japan.

Young Kong Lum filed application in the federal court clerk's office yesterday for a passport. He expects to leave in the China Mail S. S. China on March 15 on a pleasure trip to China.

During the past year Judge Whitney granted 109 divorces and refused six. Those granted divorces were forty-five citizens and sixty-four aliens. Those refused were four citizens and two aliens.

The Punahou department of music announces the second faculty musicale of the year 1916-17 to be held in Charles R. Bishop Hall the evening of February third. The program will consist of selections for two pianos and piano and violin.

In order to relieve congestion over its wires during a fire the Mutual Telephone Company has asked the supervisors to install a silent system for fire alarms. It also suggests that the whistle announcing the arrival of steamers be discontinued.

Changing his former plea of not guilty to one of guilty, Judge Clemons yesterday sentenced Chu Gun, charged with having opium in possession, to spend an hour's time with Marshal Smiddy and to pay thirty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents as costs of court.

A declaration of his intention to become a naturalized citizen of the United States was filed yesterday in the office of George R. Clark, clerk of the federal court, by Gustav Tege, fireman, residing at 120 Kukui Street. Tege was born on June 8, 1890, in Danabek, Germany.

A bill to abolish saloons in Hawaii will be introduced in the coming legislature by Senator Charles F. Chillingworth, according to an announcement made by him yesterday. Chillingworth says he is not in favor, however, of stopping the sale of liquor by hotels and restaurants, providing it is sold with actual meals.

Articles of association were filed with the register of public accounts today by members of the Tanjong Oluk Rubber Company. The capital stock is \$300,000. The incorporators are E. H. Wodehouse, C. B. Hemenway, Fred Waterhouse, F. C. Atherton, F. B. Damon, H. T. Hayelden, Robbins Anderson and G. F. Rankin.

Mrs. Magdalena de Jesus, a widow, eighty-six years old and a resident of this island for forty years, died yesterday at her late home in Kalihi-uka. Funeral services will be held at ten o'clock this morning in the Townsend undertaking parlors, the interment to be in the Kalihi-uka Catholic cemetery. The deceased was a native of the Island of Madeira, Portugal. She is survived by a son and daughter.

TRUST COMPANY FORMED  
Articles of incorporation of the Security Trust Company of Hilo were filed yesterday with Territorial Treasurer McCarthy by J. W. Russell, of Hilo. The directors are the same as those of the People's Bank of Hilo. The capital stock is \$50,000, distributed among the shareholders of the People's bank.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS  
FAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser)  
J. H. Kuehne, tax assessor of Maui, is a visitor in the city.

Judge Horace W. Vaughan and family, have moved from Lower Manoa Road to 311 Saratoga Road, Waikiki. Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Vieira, of Young Street, Moiliili, welcomed at their home on Wednesday of last week a son, who has been named David.

Lui Kekumano and Miss Lucy M. Smith were married by Rev. J. K. Paele, last Sunday at Kaalea, Koolau-poko, the witnesses being Mose Akawa and Kalahele.

Jared G. Smith returned in the Mauna Loa at noon yesterday to his tobacco plantation in Kona, Hawaii, after spending the year-end holidays with his family in the city.

With Capt. J. C. Feliciano, of the Ewa Salvation Army corps officiating, Abelino Vargas and Miss Crescencia Soyes Martinez were married last Sunday. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez.

Solomon Makalei and Miss Irene E. K. Richards were married on New Year's Day by Rev. Father Maximian of the Catholic Cathedral. The witnesses were H. van Vorst and Elizabeth Kahalele.

With Peter N. Kahakouhina, agent licensed to perform the marriage service, officiating, Solomon Makalei and Miss Annie Schutte were married last Saturday. The witnesses were Mrs. H. Wana and Mrs. Alice Kahakouhina.

With Rev. Samuel K. Kamaliipi, assistant pastor of Kaumakapili Church of Palama, officiating, Edward K. Panewa and Miss Helen Kanos were married last night, the witnesses being Miss Julia Kealoha and Edward H. O.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebert J. Botts were married in the Matsonia yesterday morning from San Francisco, where they were married a day or two before the vessel left. They will make their home in this city. Mr. Botts, a former local newspaper man, being a practicing attorney in the Honolulu courts.

(From Thursday Advertiser)  
E. E. Yeager, who was connected with the United States weather bureau in this city several years ago, and who was later stationed at Portland, Oregon, has retired from the service and is now manager of the W. C. Orr Auto Company, at Dillon, Montana.

Two prominent Catholic priests from the mainland are visiting the city, having arrived last Tuesday in the Matsonia from San Francisco. They are Rev. Father M. P. Smith of the Paulist order of San Francisco, and Rev. J. L. McQuillan of Philadelphia. They will visit Hilo and the Volcano of Kilauea.

(From Friday Advertiser)  
Elmer R. Bevin, county attorney of Maui, is a visitor in the city.

Attorney J. W. Russell of Hilo, who spent a few days in the city, returned in the Matsonia last night to his Big Island home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Loomis, of 2369 East Manoa Road, welcomed at their home on Wednesday the arrival of a daughter.

Judge W. S. Edging, presiding over the bench of the second circuit court, with headquarters in Wailuku, Maui, is visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorrin A. Thurston and their daughter, Miss Margaret Thurston were passengers in the Matsonia last night for Hilo, where they expect to remain a couple of weeks.

Among those leaving in the Matsonia last night for Hilo were Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and Mrs. Frederick E. Steere.

With Rev. Dr. Arthur Hoernemann, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, officiating, Frederick N. Vedder and Mrs. Caroline Burris were married on Tuesday, the witnesses being Frederick Mueklejohn and Mrs. Rose Mueklejohn. Mrs. Vedder arrived in the Matsonia from San Francisco Tuesday morning.

Another free bed, to be known as the "Sunbeam Bed," is to be established at the Kapiolani Children's Hospital as the result of contributions by the infant department of Central Union Bible School.

For seven years, since November, 1909, the children of the Sunday school have been making contributions towards a fund for the endowment of a free bed at the hospital, and at the close of the past year these contributions reached the required total of \$5000.

Under the guidance of Miss Ermine Cross, superintendent of this department, great interest has been shown by the little people in the welfare of the children at the hospital. It was a large sum to accumulate, and the continued efforts of the class is testimony to their kindness and fidelity. The provisions in the by-laws of the hospital relating to a perpetual endowment of this class read as follows:

"Whenever any person shall make a donation of \$5000, a bed shall be established with such donation, and the occupant of such bed shall be entitled to free attendance and maintenance in the hospital with all the ordinary privileges enjoyed by any indoor patient; provided always, such patient shall conform to the general rules of the hospital. Such beds shall always be designated by the name of the donor of the money, and such donor and his heirs or representatives, or any other person by such donor designated, shall always have the right of nomination of the occupant of such bed, in perpetuity; it being understood, however, that in case such right of nomination shall not be exercised, such bed shall be occupied under the direction of the board of trustees."

## GERMANY'S GAINING SUPREMACY IN AIR

Teutons' More Powerful Engines Enable Them To Outfly the Allies

LONDON, December 20.—Germany soon will have complete supremacy in the air, according to W. Johnson Hicks, one of the most active members of the house of commons, who has made a specialty of aviation. He points out the futility of complaining to the government and appeals to the press to intervene and compel immediate action. He complains at delays, and attacks the authorities for permitting the payment of huge commissions to intermediary American contractors.

"While the high powers are quarrelling," he says, "the lives of our men are sacrificed and the security of our army is jeopardized. The casualties among the Royal Flying Corps have increased, and many officers from the front complain that the service has begun to move in the German direction. Our machines are out of date, as against the brilliant new ones that the Germans use. The model that fills up the bulk of our squadrons is a beautiful stable machine, but it is utterly outclassed, with its ninety to one hundred horsepower engine by the new German machines, the Rumpler, Halberstadt and several others with engines of 240 to 260 horsepower, now in use.

Germans Reach Greater Heights  
"They cruise around over our lines at a height of 18,000 to 20,000 feet, while the bulk of our machines are content with flying at a height of 8000 to 10,000 feet. A few others can reach 15,000 feet. Everybody knows that in flying height is what the weather gauge was to Nelson.

"The new German machines crash down with all the added impetus of their descent upon our machines, with results disastrous to our intrepid young aviators who man them. They are effective machines and nothing more.

"What both services, military and naval, have refused to realize is that success in aviation consists in engine power. This means not only pace, but climbing power. In the German army everything has been made to give way to higher power in engines.

"There is one mode only in which we cannot merely regain our position but get what we never have had, the command of the air. That is to scrap relentlessly all the lower power engines and build, as an officer of the flying corps with much experience said to me only last week, fewer machines if necessary, but higher powered ones.

"Beyond this there needs to be a very definite inquiry as to the work of the royal naval air service. When the Admiralty was forced to admit last week in the House of Commons that in a contract for supplying airplanes from America, running into more than \$10,000,000, there was included a commission of 15 per cent. amounting to \$2,000,000, the taxpayer is entitled to ask whether that was necessary when both the vendor and the purchaser were willing and anxious to contract.

"I do not say there was corruption in regard to these contracts in the Admiralty, but I do say that a provision in the purchase price of a commission of a sixth of the total to an English barrister would be enough to put an Attorney-General on inquiry. If we can only get an inquiry thoroughly started I think a good deal more will come to light than the particular contract to which I have referred."

The parliamentary correspondent of the Times, writing on the evidences of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, says the resentment of the country has permeated the house of commons, and the ministers are becoming daily weaker in their own stronghold.

"There is no difference of opinion whatever about the reason for the growing unpopularity of the government. It is due entirely to their failure to wage the war with vigor and to organize the nation and themselves. At this moment a half dozen great problems all directly connected with the war and of most urgent importance have been overripe for solution for weeks.

"The man power question has advanced to a stage that is acute, though the whole future of next year's campaign depends upon its settlement early this winter. The air board crisis is still protracted from day to day. While views are exchanged between Lord Balfour and Lord Curzon, the air service wait for machines. Meanwhile the German submarine campaign goes steadily forward, while such insistent questions as arming volunteers and the organization of merchant shipbuilding remain in abeyance.

"So does the question of increasing the production of food. Every expert agrees about the danger. The ministers have their advice on record, but still days pass and nothing is done. As for the prevention of waste, the government's proceedings are rapidly becoming a laughing stock."

## LURLINE ON WAY TO ISLANDS ONCE MORE

The Matson steamer Lurline left San Francisco shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon for Honolulu. She is due to arrive here next Tuesday, and judging from cablegrams to her agents, Castle & Cooke, has again got a capacity cargo. She has 6527 tons for Honolulu and 1629 for Kahului.

The liner Matsonia which discharged at Pier 20 yesterday after filling up Pier 15, will leave this afternoon for Hilo for which port she has booked a number of passengers and for which has a little over six hundred tons of

## BUILDING RECORDS OF HONOLULU IN 1916 ARE SMASHED

Many Structures Totalling In Value \$2,353,096 Started During Past Twelve Months

BUILDING DEPARTMENT NETS LARGE FEE INCOME

August and March Show Greatest Number of Permits Issued

All records for building in Honolulu were broken during the year of 1916. The figures compiled by the building department only partly indicate the enormous prosperity which has been enjoyed by this city during the past year. Any doubt that might linger as to the strides which Honolulu has made in the past twelve months are fully dispelled by this remarkable showing which the mere figures fail to make clear.

According to the figures of the department the number of building permits issued during the year was 1471 representing an expenditure of \$2,353,096. The number issued in 1915 was 1283 or an estimated cost of \$1,468,307.56. The increase in 1916 over the preceding year was nearly a million dollars or \$884,788.47.

The heaviest month of the year was August when 146 permits were issued representing an estimated expenditure of \$291,465.50. March was second with 144 and \$244,396. November was third with ninety-three and \$235,105.15, and May fourth with 143 and an estimated expenditure of \$215,807.

The year 1916 also set a record for the number of new buildings erected, the total reached being 1891. The estimated cost of buildings for the year with fees amounted to \$2,335,435.03. Without fees, \$17,661. The fees collected by the building during the year were \$5,134.90.

## NIPPON SCHOLAR WRITES OF WILSON

Dr. Inazo Nitobe of Imperial University Tells of Old Days At College

(By The Associated Press.)  
TOKIO, December 20.—The reelection of President Wilson has caused Dr. Inazo Nitobe of the Imperial University to write some reminiscences of the days when he and Mr. Wilson were fellow-students in the graduate department of political and economic science in Johns Hopkins University.

"Mr. Wilson showed even then that he was a man apart," said Doctor Nitobe. "When he went to Johns Hopkins, he specialized in political economy. He was about twenty-eight years of age, four years older than I and older than most of his class. His demeanor was always gentlemanly and dignified and he always impressed us by his maturity. In our seminars the students would often turn to him on a debated question and ask 'What about it, Wilson?'"

Doctor Nitobe recalled that President Wilson was a great admirer of Bagshot, the English essayist, and that when he wrote his "Congressional Government," he had in mind Bagshot's phrase "Parliamentary Government" or governments in which the executive work is strongly influenced by committees of the legislature. Mr. Wilson often read papers in the seminars which had appeared in his book, and which caused him to be widely known.

"On one occasion," explained Professor Nitobe, "our professor gave me 'Aristotle's Politics,' the main points of which I was to tabulate. When I came to Aristotle's references to milk as an essential in the proper nourishment of the young I was in a quandary whether or not I should put it down. I did so, but was somewhat chagrined when my fellow-students laughed at my including milk as one of the essential points of Aristotle's educational scheme. Wilson, however, took it most seriously, and I remember that I was greatly comforted by seeing him copy my tabulation with great care. And in a book called 'The State' which Mr. Wilson wrote later, and which has been translated into Japanese, I was very happy to discover that he gave a resume of Aristotle's political doctrines and that the points which he brought out were almost identical with the tabulation which had caused the other men to laugh."

## DEEDS FOR WEEK SHOW CONTINUED ACTIVITY

Building records for the week show that fifty-one deeds have been filed, involving an expenditure of \$77,336.29. The number of mortgages given were thirty-three, and they represent \$42,136. Twenty whole or partial releases were filed with a value of \$12,200.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.  
In buying a cough medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.